THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

DEAD, BUT NOT GRAVE, NOT FORGOTTEN.

A Memorial Sermon preached on Sunday May 30, at St. Peter's Church, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

BY REV. [illegible]

[illegible] is sometimes said that "the living need to pay honors of. The words in the first instance were used in respect to the dead, and the purpose was to rebuke the spirit of ingratitude, meanness, and worthlessness of those who neglected to pay the last sad rites to departed worth. In death, as in life, we owe much to each other, and shall never be regarding them. By the death of the dead we are taught to be a blessing to every generation, and to realize the principle, the binding obligation of law, the paramount duty of loyalty to God. And now we owe speaking of one as the first martyr, and saying no concerning him, because he is dead, and in the brother's life his death is [illegible] more accessible to expressing our sensible, honorable gladness, for, "he being dead, yet speaketh," and again, "he being dead, yet speaketh."

And in the illustrious redemption of all which have died for the right, He rested up to life, if not in the strictest sense, for his country, if not for the defence of a human government, yet for the deliverance of humanity, for what he died all these, in defense of divine government and divine law among men. He died because of its loyalty, because his whole heart was wedded to the principle of right, connected and cemented right another even to its itself. And was it not for the same reason that those whose daring deeds and deep sufferings we to-day propose to call to remembrance died? Was it not because they were true to the principle of right, and true in respect to them what the apostle said in respect to the professors? They had not received the spirit of bondage again to fear, but the spirit of adoption, the spirit of the text. They being dead, yet speaketh.

Those illustrious sufferings of our fathers in the days of the Revolution, they [illegible] a single principle of right, and that principle was [illegible] 1. They being dead, yet speak.

1. The sanctity of the supremacy of law, the binding obligation of loyalty to God.

Law is sacred. By this standard law, not only does more to others, but does more to itself. It is the only thing that can bind men together in society. It is the only thing that can secure the interests of the individual, and that can secure the interests of the community. Consequently, the law commands upon himself. Consequently, the law commands upon himself. Consequently, the law commands upon himself. I have no sympathy with the spirit of the age which would trample upon the Constitution, set aside a law at the will of the individual, and which would trample upon the Constitution, set aside a law at the will of the individual, and which would trample upon the Constitution, set aside a law at the will of the individual, and

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SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

POSTPONED OFFICE AND STREET RAILROAD.

The desire to get into office is in itself laudable, but this is quite a different thing from the means that are often used. In many cases promotion does not come, that is some way or other a great deal of money can be made outside of what the law allows. That this abominable dishonest idea gets possession of not a few who set out to obtain office, will not be questioned. Peculation and official corruption in various ways constitute one of the most alarming evils to which our country stands exposed. It is an alluring vice, and no small proportion of those who seek office here, without knowing it perhaps, already fallen victims to it. It would be difficult to account for the scramble for offices with pay scarcely better than the wages of the day laborer, in any other way. Very few offices pay as well as most of business pursuits. Most of them are on a par with mere clerkships, or far on the pay in concerned, with ten times the responsibility; and yet we see them scrambled for by those who would never think of taking the position of clerk. The idea of an office is in most minds, a place to be filled with the expectation of large emoluments, or contained in bond, and not possible with strict honesty on the part of the incumbent. In what degree this expectation has been realized may be inferred from the fact, that under the previous administration, not less than three hundred millions of the revenue collected, have been squandered, or otherwise misappropriated. In what degree this corruption

BULGARIA.

Queer Customs of the People.

From the cradle to the grave the Hungarian is ruled by strange customs and observances, such as are little known in Europe. When a child is born, the witch, who is present at the birth, weighs a swaying bunch into the mouth, and then proceeds to rub the infant all over with salt, and to fumigate the room by means of a pan of sulphur and spirits from the juniper-berry plant.

On the reception of this batch of salt, a Hungarian child is never washed until he attains the age of seven years; and, for the first week of his life, a piece of garlic in the case of a girl, one or two cloves in the case of a boy, is put into his mouth to preserve him from the evil eye. As soon as he is able to walk, he is surrounded by egg symbols—which are supposed to be one way of his future wife, in after years, to find him out—and these eggs, boiled hard, he must hunt for himself in the grass. If, short, he cannot take a step without coming in contact with a superstition or an omen, which, if not accepted, will avenge itself on him, and, without counting the spirits that lie in wait for him in the street or at the counters, his life is filled with fears which go far to compromise the peace of everything, of asking, and smoking.

When a young man wishes to marry, he speaks to his parents, who arrange the matter with those of the lady selected, and they are sent to propose in due form; the amount of the portable is settled, as well as that of the bond, personal or land money, promised by the suitor to the mother of his intended, and then the engagement is made known to the public by various ceremonies. This is a matter of great interest to all Hungarians, who have the same notice as those commercial in the song about their good horses, of which the poet says:

"Who sells this?
"Not he who sells and drinks."

The gaily is usually held at the house of the girl's parents, where the entire guests of assembled, and the floor is covered with various dishes all strongly flavored with garlic, while the sting threatens freely, in another room the young people indulge in a similar fashion, and dance with extraordinary vigor to the quite unique music at intervals. The young man then brings in his presents, which consist of "cakes, pipes, tobacco, sausages, a few pounds of sugar, and a couple of bottles of spirits, and a silver gauze, the value of these articles is measured by the father of the girl, and a certain sum of money is handed over to him by the bridegroom, as the purchase price of his daughter. All the future household requirements, and, when the result is effected, the bridegroom takes his leave, and the bride goes on preparing for the wedding, which is fixed for a day or two after the first visit of the bridegroom. On the morning of the wedding day the bridegroom proceeds to the house of the bride, and the ceremonies performed in the presence of the priest and a number of witnesses.

A banquet succeeds the marriage, which is generally given at the house of the bridegroom's parents, and the bride is then taken home with her husband, and the ceremonies are over.

Great preparations are made for all these festivities, and the guests are expected to bring with them a present, which is generally some article of household use, such as a pan, a kettle, or a pair of boots. Dancing and drinking are kept up for days, and the whole affair is a very expensive one.

Funerals are conducted with much ceremony, and there is open to either party to break off the engagement, but the social opinion is against such a course, and it is rarely followed; and choose a wife as he would a horse, without seeing her face, and the bride is not allowed to see the face of her husband until the ceremony is over.

With some few exceptions, these arrangements are to be made immediately after the birth of the child, and the parents of two families, without the consent of the parties most interested, will arrange the matter between them, and choose a wife as he would a horse, without seeing her face, and the bride is not allowed to see the face of her husband until the ceremony is over.

Whether the system is to be preferred to that of the Western world, where the young people are left to choose for themselves, is a question which we will not attempt to decide, but it seems to work well in Hungary, and to be productive of much happiness.

WHAT THE ENGINES SAID.

The following, for Independence the continent on the completed Pacific Railroad. As there are few readers who have not been told before, that it is the "greatest work of the age," they will, perhaps, overlook the monotonous tone of much of the popular rhetoric in regard to "indissoluble ties," "wedding of the East to the West," etc. But some who remember to have heard that "the two locomotives moved up cuffed their palms rubbed together, expressive of the friendly salute of their respective owners," did not perhaps hear what the engines said—

What was it the Engines said,
Pilot to pilot, head to head
Facing on the single track,
Both a world behind each back?
This is what the Engineer
Whispered and whistled:

With a prodigious stretch,
Thus the Engine from the EAST,
Thus the Engine from the WEST,
Each to each
Stood the Engines face to face,
Coupled, but with couplers reaching
Out for more than mortal grasping;
Fingers that, once hooked in fingers,
Never loose their hold again,
Where Space closes
Upon the crowded rails behind it,
Where Time closes
Upon the future reaching out before it.
Facing both ways
At the meeting point of East and West,
Both the Engines panted,
Panted with the passion to go on.
Each the other's mate
That neither could forget,
Each master of a thousand memories
Of the Burning Plain,
Of the Mountain Gorge,
Of the Long Climb,
Of the Roaring River,
Of the Rocky Wall,
Of the Desert Sand,
Of the Alkali Plain,
Of the Sage Brush,
Of the Cheyenne Canon,
Of the Wind Gust,
Of the Prairie Dog Town,
Of the Buffalo Herd,
Of the Omaha Post,
Of the Citizen Hunter,
Of the Regular Soldier,
Of the Indian Foe,
Of the Snow Blockade,
Of the Land Slide,
Of the Tunnel Cave,
Of the Luxury of Supplies,
Of the Hunger Camp,
Of the Daily Meal,
Of the Starry Night,
Of the Silent Stars,
Of the Cold Gray Dawn,
Of the Awful Track
Behind and before,
Of the Home Station,
Of the Stout Combatants
Clearing the Way,
Of the Numberless Construction Trains
Feeding the Unresting Mouths
Of the Eager Workers,
Of the Rapid Pushing Forward,
Of the Wonderful Achievement,
Of the Day's Work,
Of the Night's Work,
Of the Week's Work,
Of the Month's Work,
Of the Year's Work,
Of the Whole Work,
Of the Mighty Work,
Of the Accomplished Work,
Of the Work of Ages,
Of the Work of Generations,
Of the Work of Centuries,
Of the Work of Time,
Of the Work of Man,
Of the Work of God,
Of the Continent Spanned,
Of the Two Oceans United,
Of the Old World Left Behind,
Of the New World Entered,
Of the Long Dreamed Of,
Of the Long Waited For,
Of the Long Labored For,
Of the Long Prayed For,
Of the Long Sung About,
Of the Long Written About,
Of the Long Talked About,
Of the Long Thought About,
Of the Long Hoped About,
Of the Long Feared About,
Of the Long Doubted About,
Of the Long Despaired About,
Of the Long Laughed About,
Of the Long Cried About,
Of the Long Prophesied About,
Of the Long Predicted About,
Of the Long Promised About,
Of the Long Pledged About,
Of the Long Vowed About,
Of the Long Sworn About,
Of the Long Lied About,
Of the Long Joked About,
Of the Long Mocked About,
Of the Long Scoffed About,
Of the Long Jeered About,
Of the Long Scorned About,
Of the Long Hated About,
Of the Long Loved About,
Of the Long Lived About,
Of the Long Died About,
Of the Long Rotted About,
Of the Long Forgotten About,
Of the Long Remembered About,
Of the Long Recalled About,
Of the Long Recorded About,
Of the Long Told About,
Of the Long Untold About,
Of the Long Untellable About,
Of the Long Unspeakable About,
Of the Long Unthinkable About,
Of the Long Undreamed Of,
Of the Long Undreamable About,
Of the Long Unimaginable About,
Of the Long Unimaginable About,
Of the Long Unimagin

Weekly Commercial.

[illegible]

We print in another column extracts from a number of leading papers in this city, giving their views on the result of the late Convention in the county, and indorsing the course of the Commercial in the matter of nominations and reform.

THE STATE TREASURER AND PUBLIC FUNDS.

The office of State Treasurer is within the category of those usually denominated constitutional, being created by the constitution, which prescribes the mode of election by which it is to be filled and the tenure and term by and for which it may be held. The duties of the office, the mode of its administration, as well as the qualifications for holding it, are matters of statutory regulation. It is matter of special wonder that the legislative provisions on the subject should be so meagre and indefinite as to leave the most important financial office in the Commonwealth practically without responsibility.

The duties devolved on the State Treasurer by law are: 1st. To give bond in the sum of [illegible] eighty thousand dollars, "conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties enjoined and required by law to be performed by such Treasurer." 2d. He is required to "pay all grants, salaries, annuities, gratuities and pensions, established by law," and make all other lawful payments on account of the State. 3d. The Master is monthly required to file with the Auditor General of accounts and disbursements. 4th. Make an annual report to the Legislature exhibiting in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the preceding year also, "to digest, prepare and lay before the General Assembly at the commencement of every session a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures and plans for the support of the public credit and for imposing and increasing the revenue," for the information of the Legislature. He is the authorized depositary and custodian of the annual revenues of the Commonwealth, which amount to about $5,000,000.

The law fixes the salary at $6,000 and allows him a fixed sum for clerk hire. No fees of gratuities attach to the office *for the benefit of the Treasurer.* (The Commonwealth defines a small revenue from fees charged for searches, copies of papers, certificates, &c., made in this office.) The above are in substance the legislative provisions relating to this office.

It will be observed that the statute does not prescribe how or where the public money is to be kept. In legal contemplation it is in the pocket of the Treasurer, and $5,000,000 may go into that pocket upon security given for $70,000.

The State Treasurer may either keep the public moneys in his personal possession under our present system, or deposit them with whomsoever he pleases. He may realize large sums in the shape of premium or interest for the use of the public money. It is true that we have a statute against embezzlement by public officers, and it is made a misdemeanor for any public officer "charged with the collection, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public moneys," to convert it to his own use in any way whatsoever, or "to use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise any portion of the public money entrusted to him," or to "borrow a greenback," or to "fail to pay over the same when thereunto legally required," but what statute forms the discretion of this officer in committing the revenues of the State to any corporation, association, or private individual he may select? What statute makes it criminal in him to receive one, three, or six per cent. interest or gratuity call it by what name you will for the favor bestowed in allowing a bank or an individual to use the public money as a loan? The office of State Treasurer is regarded as the most lucrative in the State. How is it made lucrative if not from gratuities or interest paid the Treasurer for the use of the people's money? Now our Treasurer may show care and discretion in the selection of his depositaries of the people's money. But in the mutability of human affairs, banks and individuals may fail. Commercial revulsions or calamities crush the fairest, and to the public eye, the firmest credit. There are recurring periods of mad speculation, in which prudence is turned into folly, and there are dishonest failures too. What if some of the Treasurer's designated depositaries of the money of the Commonwealth should go down with that official or their creditor for a few hundred thousands—only half a million, or not yet too high? A clear case for the decision of counsel—one for or two for indictment, perhaps. But a verdict of a jury would hardly charm back into the Treasury the public money "converted" to private use. In fact, under the present riotous system, administered too, with reasonable caution, a loss of investment may occur, and it is wonderful that it has not occurred in the fluctuations of banks and business. The State Treasurer's bond is small security for an "unexpended balance" of half a million or more, converted into private banking capital or floating on the tide of speculation. We have spoken of the office without reference to the officer, or rather assuming him to be ordinarily capable and honest. But suppose the office to fall into incompetent or corrupt hands. The late Legislature, justly or unjustly, made the reputation of being the most corrupt that ever assembled in the State, and the "bad odor of science" appears to be recognized even in New York. Possibly it was not so bad as represented. Certainly it did not command the general public confidence, notwithstanding many good men sat in that body. Suppose at some future day an exemption is progressive, another General Assembly should set up a State Treasurer to be their puppet, tool or instrument of corruption. Or let us suppose the case of some one not unscrupulous or corrupt man being chosen to fill the office. Certainly the latter is not an improbable supposition. But men have occasionally at every period of our history managed to get into office in almost every department of Government, State and Federal. What security would the people then have for the safe keeping of the public money under the present system? What to prevent the public revenues from being used to corrupt public servants, to control the business of legislation, or to purchase exemptions to office? What guard against peculation and embezzlement to the extent of millions?

We speak not of the present State Treasurer nor of any of the predecessors. We are dealing with systems that need amendment. We want better security for the safe keeping of the public money. We want the money of the State kept, until needed, in the strong box of the Treasury to be provided, and not entrusted to private enterprise, or floated on the waves of private speculation. We want it put out of the power of the Treasurer to make from $40,000 to $100,000 a year out of the people's money, and especially to see demonstrated that the present system does not afford a temptation to make it impossible for any person, or combination of persons, to raise a corruption fund by the use of the people's money to corrupt the people's servants.

What is the remedy for all these evils? It is very simple. Let the Legislature provide depositaries for the public money, as the United States, and nearly all of the States have done, and let individual competition create a healthy banker's rate of interest on the money, or they can be made to earn anything, as it is for the State, until used. A provision from the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1846, might be profitably adopted and applied. "It was one of the said officers' [depositaries of public money] "chief concern to let out the use to any responsible person or persons, or to any mechanical or manufacturing corporation, as he or they should think proper, and to require security for the repayment of the principal, with interest, at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury should direct." Let it be provided by the next Legislature that the public moneys shall be kept in depositaries established by law, and under the charge of the State Treasurer, agents giving bonds in sums bearing some just proportion to the amount of money they to come into their hands. Let the penal provisions quoted from the United States statute be enacted and made applicable to such agents and the State Treasurer. Let a competent salary be attached to the office of the Treasurer ($1,500 is inadequate.) Let his fiscal functions be confined to those of the United States Treasurer, and the Treasurer of other States. These done a much needed reform will have been effected. There will be an end of corruption, or charges of corruption by means of the people's money, and there will be a better security for the public money—for our annual $5,000,000—than is offered by a Treasurer's bond for $70,000.

HOW SHALL WE NOMINATE?

The next reform in our local politics to be attempted is in the manner of making nominations. Probably not half a dozen—we limit it a single one—of the six hundred delegates who participated in the Conventions of last week, left not convinced of the necessity of a reform. Our nominating conventions, as a general rule, are but shot-holes, in nine cases out of ten engineered to cheat the people. After the people have chosen their delegates, political leaders take the Conventions in hand—with what effect we need not undertake to tell those who have had even a moderate experience, inside or outside of Conventions, where nominations have been sharply contested. We would be unfairly willing to place our leading politicians on the stand and put the case on their testimony. What "combinations," what "dodges," what "bargains," what "arrangements" have produced our principal nominations within their experience, they could tell better than we can describe. We leave it to them to say if, as a general thing, our Conventions have not been bodies wherein the people's delegates, after they were sent, were not be willing to swear, and which cannot be defended on principles of fairness and honor. In this respect we say our nominating Conventions have become organized frauds on the people. It is notorious that for some of our local offices candidates, as a general thing, must expend almost fabulous sums in order to obtain nominations. The streets are generally filled with scandal in this regard for weeks after a Convention has met, until the thing has become absolutely too disgraceful to be longer tolerated. The question is as to a remedy. To go to the bottom of the matter, we confess that what would produce something like decency would be a prompt refusal by the mass of our party to any longer support nominations made under the present system. We know that such a disposition very widely exists. Indeed, we doubt if the party can hereafter be brought to sanction nominations ground out by machinery that has become so perfectly odious. The machinery must be abandoned and the system given up wholly and totally. Some plan must be devised for enabling the people themselves to make nominations. We are entirely opposed to having what the people have agreed upon vetoed by politicians, or submitted to intimate where corrupting influences of any kind can be used. We are entirely certain that if some acceptable substitute is not provided by those who have these matters in their hands, the Republican masses will provide one themselves before the time for making nominations again comes round. For ourselves, we believe that what is known as "the Crawford County System" is the best yet devised. Under it the members of the party vote directly for candidates, instead of delegates to meet in Convention—them to be manipulated by the leaders. The objection that have been raised against it are generally of the ingliest order, chiefly against the machinery of assembling the minority, etc. No plan will be free from objection, and we are persuaded that no plan likely to be devised as a substitute would be open to so many objections as the one now in use. The Crawford system, with all that can be said against it, is freed from objections of any that has been brought forward. An inquiry into who are opposed to it will afford pertinent suggestions concerning the questions at the bottom of the opposition. It will be observed that the objection that the country would be in the power of the city comes from the city leaders. We would far if the city does not move, whenever it chooses, make the nominations. In fact, the present system is so complete a device for enabling the city politicians to control the Conventions as could be invented, and we undertake to say that this is the precise reason why they cling to it with so much tenacity. That the city would combine against the country, is purely imaginary. Are the city delegates ever found combining against the country, or vice versa? Does not the opposition lie equally against the present system? The supposition that the city would not be willing to agree upon principles or the men one that we at all like. There may be some trouble in arranging the details for putting it into operation, but that matter would be by no means insurmountable. It has been done elsewhere, and the plan has worked well. We are aware that it is said that in some counties where it has been in operation for a considerable time, it has fallen into a degree of disfavor—but not, we fancy, to a tithe of the extent of the delegate system. Generally, those who are opposed to the Crawford system offer trial, are the disquietest ones—agitators whom the people do not want and will not have. Such patriots will of course be against any plan that does not place them in the lead, and it is precisely for this reason that any reform here will be secured.

Without long functions as to what shall succeed the present way of making nominations, we unhesitatingly declare for a thorough reform, to the end that the people may make their own nominations and the whole thing removed from the rooms where money and every description of corrupting influences are brought into play. And we conclude what we have at this time to say on the subject with the remark, that we hope and believe that the ticket has been put in the field for the last time by the present system that will command the support of the Republicans of Allegheny.

WHAT WILL THE PACIFIC ROAD DO?

The announcement of the rates of freight and fare on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads has set practical men to figuring, and they have discovered that there is a wide difference between what was anticipated by sanguine writers, and what is likely to be realized on the terms fixed by the national companies. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that the wealth of "Crœsus and of Ind" will not flow into the lap of Chicago under the present freight schedule, and that even passengers would travel from the eastward States will avail themselves of the lower rates charged by the gulf steamers and the others. It is the old, stubborn fact, which stares all railroad enterprises in the face, that water carriage has the advantage in cheapness, and the railroad directors cannot afford to lay more, no matter what length of line they may control, or what privileges and subsidies they may have extorted from the nation.

The total distance from New York to San Francisco is three thousand two hundred and thirty-three miles. First class freight pays $255, and the lowest class freight $150 a ton, between the two points. Emigrants from New York to Omaha, the rates are—first class, $82; lowest class, $60. The passenger rates are—New York to Chicago, $30; Chicago to Omaha, $22; Omaha to Promontory, $60 55; Promontory to Sacramento, $67; Sacramento to San Francisco, $[illegible]; $[illegible]—total, $[illegible]. The above are *gold* rates. Reduced to currency they would be about as follows: San Francisco to Chicago, $267 25; to Cincinnati, $258 20; to Pittsburgh, $261 25; to New York, $272 20. The fare across the continent is double what it should be. First class passengers should be carried for $100, and emigrants for half that sum. The Central Pacific and the Union Pacific were mainly built at the public expense, and ought to be run for the benefit of the people of the United States.

The charges for freight are extraordinarily high—so extravagant as to virtually prohibit the shipment of everything but the barest necessities of life, and will confer the cost of labor, along the road, enormous. But the present tariff rates may be regarded as merely experimental—fixed high enough to render certain at least some reduction. Already the Central Pacific talk of making special rates for tea and light Asiatic goods, and reducing the passenger fare. There can be no increase, and there *must* be very large reductions before long, and specie, and other colonial productions are shipped overland "across the continent." As long as tea can be carried from China to New York by water, at an average of two cents per pound, what reduction in railroad freight, or economy in time, will cause it to be shipped overland? When the managers of the great Pacific lines solve this question, others affecting the trade of India and China will be submitted.

The *opening of our Pacific route* will achieve great results for the country; but, at the present high rates for freight and passengers, it will fall far short of accomplishing what the common judgment of the people has led them to expect. The distance between New York and Canton, via Panama, will be as great as by way of Suez, and American control of the Eastern trade is thus made dependent on that communication which cannot compete, by railroad routes with the cheaper and more convenient transit by water. The shortest and cheapest route from our Atlantic ports, for Indian and Chinese trade, is by way of the Suez Canal, taking into consideration the three thousand miles of transportation by the Pacific Railroad, with two reshipments,—the difference in cost having been calculated as three to one in favor of the former. The encouraging fact remains, however, that the great future of the Pacific coast lies in its local business, which will prove an inexhaustible mine of wealth, if worked so as to develop the resources and foster the interests of the immense territory through which it stretches.

MR. MOTLEY AT HIS POST.

The American Minister, Mr. Motley is in London and was to have had audience with the Queen on Wednesday last. The London papers profess to have had an inkling of Mr. Motley's instructions. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hints that they cover a complete backdown before "British pluck," the *Times* declares they contain no new demands, and the other journals publish complimentary notices of the new Minister, and insist that everything looks well for a satisfactory adjustment.

It is absurd to suppose that the London papers have any reliable information as to what Mr. Motley's instructions are, for the gentleman at Liverpool was very frank, and it was his duty to make them so, but they were not of the gushing description that impressed the orators of his predecessor, and they sufficiently insisted that the only enduring basis of peace was justice and fair dealing. This kind of talk we much prefer at this time, to the usual unmeaning generalities about a common origin and language, Shakespeare and Milton. It has been so much the fashion to sneer and every disputed question with England with this kind of nothings that it has had the force if it ever possessed any. Therefore, Mr. Motley's words is to notice and fair dealing being the only acceptable portions, and then there would be no common schools, none but those of a denominational character. But no other denomination advances the claims set up by the Catholic Church, and it is likely to. The intelligence of the people, everywhere, leaps, in a few large cities, where the Catholics are most numerous, will ever prove a security against an idea so at variance with the principles of our Government.

It is gratifying that the principles of the Jackson Civil Service Bill are gaining ground with the heads of Departments and leading statesmen, and that the Bill in its main feature is likely to receive a largely increased degree of favor at the next session of Congress. The contest for the offices through which the country has just passed, has been not without its influence on the public mind. It has demonstrated the demoralizing effect of the scramble which attends every change in the administration of the Government, and done much to pave the way for the better system contemplated by the Jackson Bill. With the offices removed perpetually from a scramble of this kind, how many millions would be saved annually, and what great benefits, social and political, would accrue we shall never know until we have made the trial. But we can safely assume that the millions would be many and the benefits as not to be calculated. We are glad to know that the influence of President Grant and his administration will be given in favor of the reform contained in the Jackson Bill. No one knows better than the President that it is found in the unpretentious galena of the West, and speculations will at no time be resorted to by him. The public services in every City, and the Government can not accept information which reaches Washington in an unrefined form. It must wait for facts, sometimes long delayed, and frequently so incomplete in the information which is received officially, that inquiries are necessary to be returned time after time. The Government thus gets the name of generating the public impatience, but in truth, it is only expedited as rapidly as the merits and the dignity of English diplomacy would permit.

THE "UNEXPENDED BALANCE" IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday afternoon has this paragraph, which will be read with peculiar interest by our citizens just at this time. "The City Chamberlain," says the *Post*, "announces that he has paid into the City Treasury (as interest on the moneys belonging to the city and trusts, in his custody), for the month of May, $6,408 62. This amount, added to the deposits of a similar character, makes a grand total of $[illegible],200 74, which has been credited to this account." It is known that the Chamberlain of New York is custodian of the funds of the city—an office corresponding in its duties, responsibilities and privileges with that of Treasurer of State in Pennsylvania, with this small difference. In Pennsylvania custom sanctions the Treasurer in speculating with the State funds, for his own individual benefit, or to promote the interests of a clique of politicians, or to corrupt a Legislature, or to buy up a Convention; in fact, to do all the thousand and one good, bad and indifferent things a bad man or a good man can accomplish by the unrestricted use of immense sums of other people's money. In New York this does not obtain. The "unexpended balance" in the city treasury is declared by the officer having it in charge, not to purposes of private speculation, or as a net political corruption fund, but to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers and maintain the credit of the city. The average balance in the New York city treasury is about the same as in the State Treasury at Harrisburg. In eighteen months New York realized on the profits of the Influction use of the balance, the princely sum of nearly six hundred and forty thousand dollars. In Pennsylvania, with as large, if not larger "unexpended balance" to operate with, the State has not been benefited to the extent of a penny. On the contrary with as the balance is used to corrupt our officers. We are positively injured by the cessation of the money instead of being enriched. If New York City with its corrupt Democratic rule can muster up sufficient public virtue to use the funds of its city in the manner indicated, and thus lighten the public burdens, cannot Republican Pennsylvania approach to something near the same standard? It can be very easily done. Abolish the State Corruption Fund in the simple and sweeping remedy.

ABSORPTION OF THE FORT WAYNE BY THE CENTRAL.

The leasing of the Fort Wayne by the Pennsylvania Central was done in opposition to the wishes and judgment of Gen. Cass, who, with two other members of the Fort Wayne Road, Messrs. Hannahan and Dawson, who voted against the measure. Gen. Cass and his dissenting associates took the only wise view of the question, whether considered from their stand point as managers of a great property, rapidly growing in value and rising in character, or as regards the effect of the absorption of the Fort Wayne by a vast corporation aiming to break down competition. Certain gimps, who are never so happy as when they are singing lonesome notes unheeded. Let it be provided by the next Legislature that the public moneys shall be kept in depositaries established by law, and under the charge of the State Treasurer, agents giving bonds in sums bearing some just proportion to the amount of money they to come into their hands. Let the penal provisions quoted from the United States statute be enacted and made applicable to such agents and the State Treasurer. Let a competent salary be attached to the office of the Treasurer ($1,500 is inadequate.) Let his fiscal functions be confined to those of the United States Treasurer, and the Treasurer of other States. These done a much needed reform will have been effected. There will be an end of corruption, or charges of corruption by means of the people's money, and there will be a better security for the public money—for our annual $5,000,000—than is offered by a Treasurer's bond for $70,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Jean Dollfus, the great manufacturer of Mulhausen, France, has given three million francs as a fund for sick and infirm workingmen, and an educator fund for children. The population of the town is only about 30,000, so that this sum will be a very important benefit.

George Hunnewell is the oldest prisoner in the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison. On Tuesday while the workmen were engaged in putting up the cupola of the prison, he discovered them at work there and asked to be allowed to go up and look off. His request was granted, and he was furnished with an opera glass and made the ascent. It was the first time in twenty-one years. He turned his glass towards his old home in Cambridge. "It is all changed," was his only comment.

Paris trades to the figure of 4,000,000,000 francs a year, gives employment to 600,000 working people, and pays 1,200,000,000 francs in wages. There are 4,000 goldsmiths and jewelers, who annually dispose of 320,000,000 francs worth, &c., and the slightest political agitation affects all this people and all this wealth.

Dr. Organ says "hell is full of dyspeptics, and Christians learn that there is an intimate relation and sympathy existing between the mucous surface of a man's stomach and his soul. Many will take a more easy view of sickness, and by so doing they may improve men rapidly in many of the Christian graces—virtue and patience for instance."

Oregon mourned last winter over the lack of snow. It was predicted that the rivers would be low, the roads would be flooded down, and navigation would be impossible. These fears have been justified, and there is hardly any water in the rivers. But even in this state of affairs there is a compensation. One of the Oregon papers calls attention to the fact that river mining will be easier and more profitable than for many years past.

The enormous growth of our intercourse with Europe is well evidenced by the increased number of letters sent abroad. The excess this year over the figures of 1868 is upwards of half a million. Judging from the crowded state of all outward bound steamers, the number bids fair to increase in a still greater ratio.

Three millions of stock has been subscribed and paid in for the construction of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi, and active work is now progressing.

The Tax Levy in New York city for the present year, provides for a distribution of the public funds for the benefit of Roman Catholic private schools, which is a departure from the practice which has prevailed for several years. The change has given rise to much discussion, and to a degree at least, it bids fair to revive the feeling which preceded the "Know Nothing" movement. New York, like other States, has a Common School System and a fund in which all alike, without regard to religious faith, participate. This system the Catholics rise, as elsewhere, refuse to recognize, and demand that what they claim as their share of the fund shall be given to them for the support of their denominational schools. To this the last Legislature acceded,—hence the discussion. The question is not likely to be—in fact is not—confined to New York. The Catholics not only there, but everywhere, claim that their children cannot be safely trusted to receive their education at schools which are not under Catholic control, on the ground that the education taught under the common school system is heretical and heathenish. This idea, we believe, necessarily inheres with the Roman Catholic faith, and is manifested according to the circumstances relating to the chances for giving it precedence. Were it to prevail, and the Catholics permitted to have a share of the public funds for schools of their faith, other denominations, of course, would, with as much right, claim their respective portions, and thus there would be no common schools, none but those of a denominational character. But no other denomination advances the claims set up by the Catholics, and it is likely to. The intelligence of the people, everywhere, leaps, in a few large cities, where the Catholics are most numerous, will ever prove a security against an idea so at variance with the principles of our Government.

It is gratifying that the principles of the Jackson Civil Service Bill are gaining ground with the heads of Departments and leading statesmen, and that the Bill in its main feature is likely to receive a largely increased degree of favor at the next session of Congress. The contest for the offices through which the country has just passed, has been not without its influence on the public mind. It has demonstrated the demoralizing effect of the scramble which attends every change in the administration of the Government, and done much to pave the way for the better system contemplated by the Jackson Bill. With the offices removed perpetually from a scramble of this kind, how many millions would be saved annually, and what great benefits, social and political, would accrue we shall never know until we have made the trial. But we can safely assume that the millions would be many and the benefits as not to be calculated. We are glad to know that the influence of President Grant and his administration will be given in favor of the reform contained in the Jackson Bill. No one knows better than the President that it is found in the unpretentious galena of the West, and speculations will at no time be resorted to by him. The public services in every City, and the Government can not accept information which reaches Washington in an unrefined form. It must wait for facts, sometimes long delayed, and frequently so incomplete in the information which is received officially, that inquiries are necessary to be returned time after time. The Government thus gets the name of generating the public impatience, but in truth, it is only expedited as rapidly as the merits and the dignity of English diplomacy would permit.

The Instructions which Minister Motley took with him it is likely enough will make the English feel a little cheap, in view of the fuss they have been making about the responsibilities of a war to settle the Alabama claims. Mr. Sumner's speech is nowhere incorporated into the dispatches which Mr. Secretary Fish prepared for Minister Motley, and our cousins are yet to learn that our foreign affairs are conducted by no Senator, and even by Congress. But there will be no "settling down." We are assured that while Mr. Motley's course will have a soothing effect on the public mind, there will be nothing in the attitude of our Government to lessen the self-respect of even such partisans as Senator Chandler or Mr. Sumner. The Government will maintain its own dignity and enforce respect from others. A firm, respectful, dignified attitude will be taken and adhered to, but no effort will be made to bully or intimidate the English Government into terms. If any result is reached it will be favorable to the United States.

Mr. Gladstone has maintained throughout, in the House of Commons, the stubbornness of the Liberal majority, in the face of all the assaults, direct and indirect, masked and open, made by the Tories. Two months ago his Irish Church bill was read a second time in the Commons, by a vote of 368 to 250, and on Monday it passed finally a third reading, by a vote of 361 to 247. There would be nothing remarkable in the preservation of a party majority in this country, in this absolute and compact manner, but in England it has not many precedents, as political parties are not as cohesive and the control of patronage as freedom from the ban is permitted in the United States. The number of members elected under pledges to support Mr. Gladstone's views gave him a clear majority of 114, and throughout the whole struggle his majority has not varied a half dozen votes from that figure.

Puseyism is becoming accused to the importance of changing the laws of our State relative to the office of State Treasurer and the custody of the public money. That we should have continued so long so loose a practice, now that attention has been called to it, is surprising to every one. other States, which had this or similar laws, long since changed them; not, however, before experience had taught a severe lesson in large losses and public scandal. The Republican nominating conventions are about to assemble in the several counties, and we hope the question will receive that attention which its importance demands.

The average monthly balance in the hands of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania from May, 1868, to May, 1869, was $1,300,929 78, to wit: May, $2,345,927; June, $1,867,022 05; July, $1,084,513 65; August, $1,146,193 70; September, $1,061,142; October, $1,233,562 59; November, $1,012,-925 32; December, $992,111 46; January, $900,239 70; February, $1,458,232 37; March, $1,495,886 99; April, $[illegible],194 92. In the debate last winter on the proposition to use $800,000 in anticipation of much of the public debt, it was stated that the "unexpended balance" would exceed by a considerable the above average.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

The six establishments engaged in manufacturing white lead in this city consume about six million six hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of pig lead, or one hundred thousand pigs per annum, and furnish employment to one hundred and twenty men. We may add that the business is increasing.

Our glass factories consume upwards of thirty thousand tons of soda ash per annum. A glance at the monthly summary of imports, as presented in this journal, will suffice to prove the correctness of our statement. In addition to this our tanneries and paper manufacturers consume large quantities for bleaching purposes. It is the dearest article employed in the manufacture of glass. What with the first cost, exchange, freight, drayage, &c., by the time it reaches our glass manufacturers it costs four and one-eighth cents per pound, making a total of nearly two and a half million dollars per annum for this item alone. When will we succeed in manufacturing the article at home, instead of importing it from England? Certainly the material can be found on our own continent. Who will work it up for us?

There are four establishments in this city engaged in the manufacture of wrought nails, three of them devoting themselves to the business exclusively, the other making it in connection with ordinary cast iron. The total amount of malleable cast iron made in these establishments per annum is about a thousand tons per annum. The tensile strain of the malleable cast iron made in one of these establishments is fifty thousand pounds to the square inch. Pittsburgh malleable cast iron is shipped in large quantities to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and various other Eastern cities. Twenty per cent. of all the articles made by a single firm are shipped East.

The oil refiners in this city furnish tankage for upwards of two million barrels. A single refinery has a total iron tankage of one hundred and thirty thousand barrels. The largest tank employed by this refinery holds forty-five thousand barrels, being one hundred and three feet nine inches in diameter, and twenty-eight feet deep. The lower sheets of this monster tank are made of three-eighths inch boiler plate, reduced gradually to the top to three-sixteenths iron.

The manufacture of silvered glass ware bids fair to become an important feature in this city. The proprietors of one of our oldest and leading establishments have succeeded in introducing a number of improvements over the old methods employed in this branch of the business, and have already nearly moved and packed, as well as useful articles, which only require to be seen to be appreciated by the lovers of the best examples of skill and taste. Manufactures of this class are carried on in eight, with globes twenty inches in diameter, and silvered glass fish globes the same diameter are curiosities which even a glass blower can appreciate, especially when the fact is remembered that they are made without a blemish.

Our largest ale brewery is now brewing one hundred and eighty barrels per day, twenty barrels less than it has been turning out during the past few months.

One of the oldest plow manufactories in the country is located in this city. The product of this concern ranges from fifty to fifty-five thousand plows per annum, besides casting for half as many more.

A single concern in this city makes more Mulay saws than all the rest of the saw manufactories combined. In addition to this, it also makes a large number of the best cross-cut and other saws in the country.

Eight millions of pieces is a low estimate of the average daily product of a single nail factory in this city.

The best files made in the United States, large and small, for every variety of work, are frequently made in one of our large workshops from pig metal, driven like lightning through a score of machines, fashioned into tools and cases, hardened, tempered, and turned out in *the short space of three hours!* Anything more rapid than this it would be difficult to conceive.

Steel is now largely used in making locomotive boilers and flues, where formerly it was almost exclusively employed in constructing the fire boxes. A concern in this city received an order recently from Messrs. Baldwin & Co. for one hundred and twenty-five tons of boiler plates. These figures, large as they may seem to our readers, in our opinion simply foreshadow the magnitude of this branch of the steel business.

The pan, rollers and necessary castings for a machine for grinding clay, weighing thirteen tons, were cast by one of our foundries last week for a concern in Ohio.

Mr. Bessemer, in speaking, have been a sore subject with our iron manufacturers. Scales accumulate on the iron while it is passing through the rolls, and if not removed before the iron is passed through the last time, they cause an indentation which not only detract from its appearance, but in some instances, as for instance in boiler plates, actually weaken the iron. Scales are now removed from the surface of the iron in the following manner: A series of ordinary three-quarter inch, or inch, gas pipes are arranged in such a manner as to throw several jets of steam upon the bars, or plates as they pass through the last pass. The jets are thrown on just before the last pass is made. In this manner the scales are blown from the iron, which leaves the rolls with a perfect finish.

The Allegheny is equal, the iron that presents the best appearance will find the readiest sale. A fine lustre is always worth the trouble or cost expended in securing it. Here is one way of doing it, which is certainly a novel one for those of hoop-iron that is cheapness itself. After the iron is rolled down to a hand size, and just before it passes through the "finishing" rolls, as well as through the finishing rolls, a coating of drawing fat is applied, this "standing" substitute for the metal a clean bed of cinders. The moment the hoops touch the metal "standing" they chill in spots. The cinders prevent the iron from welding to the rolls of the hoops. The iron treated in this way, owing to the regularity of the heat preserved, is entirely free from the ugly *red crookedness* invariably found at the end of hoop iron run through the finishing rolls. Forges on the Allegheny, whose parents were on the train at the time, while playing on the platform of one of the cars, fell between the bumpers, and the train passed over it, severing the head from the body. The parents continued their journey, seemingly unmindful of the fate of their child. The body was taken care of and buried by the Railroad Company.

The Morgantown, W. Va., *Post* has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each of its four pages, and is now a large, handsome and ably conducted local newspaper. Its success is merited.

THE ALLEGHENY CONVENTIONS.

Views of the Republican Press of the State.

[From the Lawrence Journal.]

The Pittsburgh "ring" has been gloriously defeated, horse, foot and dragoons, not a single one of the ring candidates having received a nomination. The vote against the clique was overpowering, being over ten to one. Such will always be the result when the people are awakened to the consequences of corruption within the ranks of the party. Much of this result is due to the efforts of the *Commercial* in behalf of honesty. We congratulate that paper on its successful fight against corruption.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

In Allegheny county the Pittsburgh Commercial has been making a very strong fight against the majority of the Legislative delegation and others whom it denominates "the ring," and accuses of corrupt practices. The nominating conventions were held on Tuesday, and the Commercial claims to have carried every point it attempted to carry. Certain it is, new men were named for almost every position, and the general result may be set down as a strong declaration, by the strongest Republican county in the State, for economy, retrenchment and reform.

[From the Lancaster Express.]

Since the decided indication of public opinion at the election for delegates to the State Convention on Saturday last, there can scarcely remain a doubt that at the coming primary election for the choice of a legislative and county ticket, the Republicans of Lancaster county will prove as true to themselves and to the honor and welfare of the State as their brethren in Allegheny. The masses of the Republican party, we trust, not only in that county and Lancaster, but throughout the State and the nation, have come to realize the truth that they cannot maintain their ascendancy in the government if they do not deserve to, unless they demand and compel the practice of honesty and purity on the part of those whom they choose to represent them before the country, and unless they are prompt to denounce and discard such unfaithful public servants as have disgraced their constituents by evil and corrupt practices. Honest officials, and especially honest and incorruptible legislators including the Commissioners who perform so much legislation for the county, is now the first politician want of the people, and if they are unable to obtain it in the Republican party they will be sure to seek for it elsewhere. Every consideration, therefore, of State reputation, public welfare, and self preservation, combine to lay the Republican party under an obligation which they cannot and will not disregard, henceforth to make merit and unswerving integrity the first and indispensable test of duties for office.

[From the Bedford Inquirer.]

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has been making a fierce attack upon the Commercial because of its exposure and condemnation of various schemes of corrupt legislation at Harrisburg last winter. We are extremely sorry to find the Gazette, which we have always deemed a high-toned, independent, Republican paper, attacking its contemporary on grounds so untenable. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the Legislature, in other respects, the people certainly indorse its course in this matter. That bad, corrupt men will find their way into office in any party cannot be denied. It is impossible to prevent them. But when they are known and their acts have marked them as untrustworthy, dishonest men, no paper can pursue any other course than to expose, condemn and endeavor to eject from office at the earliest possible moment every such unfaithful public servant. The course of the Commercial in this matter has been that of every other independent Republican paper in the State.

If the Republican party profess to aim at strict integrity and a rigid economy in the management of public affairs, and the sincerity of its professions is well attested by the very general condemnation by its press of every dishonest, extravagant or dishonest official that is found in its ranks, "actions speak louder than words," and the party cannot recommend itself to public confidence by at all times attaining at the highest integrity. It endeavors to shield every dishonest, corrupt or extravagant measure is condemned. We are gratified to be able to say that while a few such men have been found on the list of corrupt, weak kneed lackeys have upheld every act, good and bad alike, the great mass of Republican journals and leaders have unequivocally condemned extravagance, corruption and dishonesty wherever they have been discovered. This constitutes the strength, and attests the integrity of the party, and when it fails to do its duty it will deservedly lose the public confidence and be deposed from power. We all stand up for the sternest integrity and Republicanism will rule the nation for at least a generation to come.

[From the Blair county Radical.]

The first great battle between the Republican masses and the corruptionists who cling to the party only to make merchandise of its principles, was fought in Allegheny county on Tuesday. Her honest men—her young farmers and mechanics and merchants, who followed the old flag from the Potomac to New Orleans, and her old men who gave their first born and their substance to the cause of freedom—rallied to the front, and as they gathered around the graves of their comrades and laid upon each, garlands of remembrance, the choicest flowers, swore that the cause for which their fathers and sons and brothers died should be no longer bartered away by men claiming to belong to the Republican party. The contest was fought with a desperation heretofore unknown in politics. The "ring," backed by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and *Dispatch* and all the power in the State, backed by corporations eque of politicians could command, attempted to win by the most unprincipled political tricksters whom they could use to their own base purposes, upon the people. The people, however, in the majesty of their strength, threw itself into the breach, and the defeat of the corruptionists was overwhelming.

The battle in Allegheny county has been complete. A new lease has been given to the Republican party of that county.

[From the Harrisburg State Guard.]

The outspoken, independence of the Republican press of the State is working wonders in the way of purifying the party, and wherever this far, the party has nominated men for offices in the Legislature those who were formerly members and who are now charged by their constituents with corruption as well as by the people. This fact shows that the Republican press and the Republican masses, are in sympathy.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

The course of the Commercial in denouncing the corruption at Harrisburg last winter was warmly indorsed by the selection of a legislative ticket composed of five new men and but four of the old members—Messrs. Hemphrey and Miller.

[From the Greenville Argus.]

The results of the Legislative, Judicial and County Conventions, held in Pittsburgh on last Monday, show clearly that the course of the Commercial, in its warfare against the corruptionists and political tricksters, is fully approved by the people. The Commercial is a sound Republican paper, and in "*breaking up the ring*," has strengthened the party.

[From the Cleveland, Ohio, Herald.]

The fight in the Allegheny county Republican nominating Convention on Tuesday was a fierce one, and the ring candidates were defeated and fixed up programmes. The men who had worked hardest for the nominations, and those who had no "axe to grind," were mostly left out in the cold, as appears to be the case in this year—and a very good fashion too. As all parties in the fight profess to be delighted with the result we suppose everything is now lovely in Allegheny county. Our local politicians can learn something by studying the ways of the times, as well as those in other places. This is the slate smashing year.

The Brewers in Congress.

The Ninth Annual Congress of the United States Brewers' Association met in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday last. The attendance was quite large from all parts of the country, the delegates present representing the manufacturers of 5,329,108 barrels of lager beer for the year 1868, being in money over $25,000,000. A delegation was present from the Mannanitas Society of Indianapolis, in the future legislation of Congress, that, as soon as the financial exigencies of the Government will permit, provision will be made for the abolition of all taxes upon the malt liquors and the substitution therefor of a scale of license duties from $25 upward, in proportion to the capacity of the brewery and the quantity manufactured. Some statistics produced in regard to the brewing business in the United States, possess great interest. In 1865 there were 3,656,181 barrels of malt liquor sold in the United States, but in 1868 it had increased to 5,805,663 barrels. The total capital invested in breweries, malt houses, and in barley and hop culture is $105,032,033; the total number of persons employed, 41,984, and the revenue to Government last year, $6,320,663.

The Chalener case at Montreal, in which a young lad shot and killed the aristocratic seducer of his sister, is attracting its share of public attention in England. While the young avenger of his sister's wrong would undoubtedly have been found guilty, and as certainly hung, had he been tried before an Old Bailey judge, some acquiescence in his acquittal has been expressed by leading English organs of public opinion. "The law fails to punish seduction," says one of these journals, "yet the instinct of all civilized races feel that it ought to be punished; and, in the absence of law, its punishment is left to the wild justice of revenge." But leaving matters of this kind to the wild justice of revenge is hardly the way to conserve society. Can no means be devised by which a seducer can be adequately punished, or must retribution come from an unauthorized minister of natural justice?

The London *Times* says:—"Grant had the genius to perceive in a general and comprehensive manner the true way to subdue the South. From an early period he pointed out that the strength of the North must be brought to bear against its foe in a few vital parts, and with admirably true instinct used them as points of action. Yet it is his moral qualities, perhaps, that best entitle him to rank as a great commander. Firm, resolute, daring, tenacious, energetic, he is the type of one of those old Romans who so often w